Amendment to the Claims

1. (Original) A non-magnetic mono-component toner composition comprising

a) a toner mother particle comprising a binder resin, a colorant, and a charge control agent ;

b) a spherical organic fine particle having a weight-average molecular weight (M_w) of 250,000-1,600,000 and an average particle size of 50-500 nm;

c) a hydrophobic silica; and

d) a metal oxide fine particle.

2. (Original) The non-magnetic mono-component toner composition of claim 1, which comprises

a) 100 parts by weight of a toner mother particle comprising 100 parts by weight of a binder resin, 3-20 parts by weight of a colorant, and 0.5-5 parts by weight of a charge control agent;

b) 0.05-2.5 parts by weight of a spherical organic fine particle having a weight-average molecular weight (M_w) of 250,000-1,600,000 and an average particle size of 50-500 nm;

c) 0.5-1.5 parts by weight of a hydrophobic silica having a specific surface area of 20-80 m^2/g; and

d) 0.3-2.5 parts by weight of a metal oxide fine particle having an average particle size of 50-500 nm.

3. (Original) The non-magnetic mono-component toner composition of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein a) the toner mother particle further comprises 0.05-5 parts by weight of a release agent.

4. (Original) The non-magnetic mono-component toner composition of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein b) the spherical organic fine particle is a polymer prepared from a monomer selected from the group consisting of: a styrene such as styrene, methylstyrene, dimethylstyrene, ethylstyrene, phenylstyrene, chlorostyrene, hexylstyrene, octylstyrene, and nonylstyrene; a vinyl halide such as vinyl chloride and vinyl fluoride; a vinyl ester such as vinyl acetate and vinyl benzoate; a methacrylate such as methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, propyl methacrylate, *n*-butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, and phenyl acrylate; an acrylic acid derivative such as acrylonitrile, and methacrylonitrile; an acrylate such as methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, and phenyl acrylate; tetrafluoroethylene; 1,1-difluoroethylene; and a mixture thereof.

5. (Original) The non-magnetic mono-component toner composition of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein c) the hydrophobic silica is hydrophobicated with a silane coupler or silicone oil.

6. (Currently Amended) The non-magnetic mono-component toner composition of claim 5, wherein the silicone oil has a viscosity of 50-10,000 cps at 25 ± °C.

7. (Original) The non-magnetic mono-component toner composition of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein d) the metal oxide fine particle is at least one selected from the group consisting of titanium dioxide, aluminum oxide, zinc oxide, magnesium oxide, cerium oxide, iron oxide, copper oxide, and tin oxide.

8. (Original) A method of preparing a non-magnetic mono-component toner comprising the steps of

mixing, kneading, crushing, and classifying a binder resin, a colorant, and a charge control agent to prepare a toner mother particle (step 1); and

mixing the toner mother particle with i) a spherical organic fine particle having a weight-average molecular weight (M_w) of 250,000-1,600,000 and an average particle size of 50-500 nm, ii) a hydrophobic silica having a specific surface area of 20-80 m^2/g, and iii) a metal oxide fine particle having an average particle size of 50-500 nm using a stirrer (step 2).

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, which comprises the steps of:

mixing, kneading, crushing, and classifying 100 parts by weight of a binder resin, 3-20 parts by weight of a colorant, and 0.5-5 parts by weight of a charge control agent to prepare a toner mother particle (step 1); and

mixing 100 parts by weight of the toner mother particle with i) a spherical organic fine particle having a weight-average molecular weight (M_w) of 250,000-1,600,000 and an average particle size of 50-500 nm, ii) 0.5-1.5 parts by weight of a hydrophobic silica having a specific surface area of 20-80 m^2/g, and iii) 0.3-2.5 parts by weight of a metal oxide fine particle having an average particle size of 50-500 nm, using a stirrer (step 2).

10. (Original) The method of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the mixing is performed using a Henschel mixer, the kneading is performed using a twin extruder, the crushing is performed using a jet mill crusher, and the classifying is performed using an air classifier, in the step 1.

11. (Original) The method of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein 0.05-5 parts by weight of a release agent is further added to the toner mother particle, in the step 1.

12. (Original) The method of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the spherical organic fine particle of the step 2 is a polymer prepared from a monomer selected from the group consisting of: a styrene such as styrene, methylstyrene, dimethylstyrene, ethylstyrene, phenylstyrene, chlorostyrene, hexylstyrene, octylstyrene, and nonylstyrene; a vinyl halide such as vinyl chloride and vinyl fluoride; a vinyl ester such as vinyl acetate and vinyl benzoate; a methacrylate such as methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, propyl methacrylate, *n*-butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, and phenyl acrylate; an acrylic acid derivative such as acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile; an acrylate such as methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, and phenyl acrylate; tetrafluoroethylene; 1,1-difluoroethylene; and a mixture thereof.

13. (Original) The method of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the hydrophobic silica of the step 2 is hydrophobicated with a silane coupler or silicone oil.

14. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 13, wherein the silicone oil has a viscosity of 50-10,000 cps at 25 ~~±~~ °C.

15. (Original) The method of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the metal oxide fine particle of the step 2 is at least one selected from the group consisting of titanium dioxide, aluminum oxide, zinc oxide, magnesium oxide, cerium oxide, iron oxide, copper oxide, and tin oxide.